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7982 日三廿月五

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1918.

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STARTLING RUMOURS FROM RUSSIA.

ASSASSINATION OF EX-TSAR SAID TO BE CONFIRMED.

Grand Duke Nicholas Reported New Emperor.

London, June 28.

A succession of sensational rumours and contradictions are being circulated regarding affairs in Russia, but at the present it is impossible to state how far the reports are true. Thus the story of the assassination of the ex-Tsar between Ekaterinburg and Pero has been current for some days now. It is said to be confirmed by an alleged telegram from M. Tchicherin, the Russian Commissary for Foreign Affairs to the Court at Darmstadt, to which the ex-Tsarina belonged.

Equally startling is the report of a Petrograd paper to the effect that General Korniloff and General Kaledin, with German troops, have occupied Moscow and overthrown the Bolsheviks and proclaimed the Grand Duke Nicholas as Emperor, while M. Lenin and M. Trotsky have fled to the Murman coast.

Whatever the real position, it seems that the Bolshevik authority throughout Russia is daily weakening.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

M. Kerensky's Appeal to Britain.

London, June 28.

M. Kerensky, in his speech at the Labour Conference, said that he was present as a matter of duty and as a man who knew all that truth which at length had not reached Western Europe. The interests of the Allied countries were inextricably interwoven and the fate of Russia, which bore such a great burden, could not be a matter of indifference to the Allies. The Russian peoples in the past had experienced trials like the present, but had always emerged therefrom strengthened and renewed. They were now being led by the merciless insults of Germany, who was exploiting her own interests by most reactionary methods. Russia, to-day, was bleeding from every pore, but was still opposed to the enemy's invasion (Cheers). "I bear witness that the Russian people will never recognise the Treaty of Brest which hurled Russia into the abyss of annihilation. For three years Russian soldiers, sometimes without arms or munitions and in a condition that none could imagine, had fought an enemy perfectly equipped and cruelly remorseless. The Russian soldiers, however, were the first to faint in the struggle. The great Russian Revolution exalted their courage, but could not immediately infuse life into them. It is a thousand pities that the warning voices coming from Russia were not heeded at the time by the Western Allies. The treacherous calls of peace by Germany were not unheeded and the mass of the Russian soldiery importuned by German agents were 'taken in' by the false appeals, only to have placed on their backs all the bitterness and horror of a German peace."

M. Kerensky proceeded to disclose the German machinations in Ukraine, where interests were continually being played off against other interests and how many of the rights obtained by the Revolution had been withdrawn by the Dictatorship, despite every protest of the proletariat. He was astonished that any serious European political people should consider the Bolshevik regime as democratic. It deposed the Constituent Assembly, abolished freedom of speech, made human life an easy prey for every Red Guard, destroyed liberty and had withdrawn self-government from the Workmen's Councils. "If those methods of dealing with the population are considered democratic, what is the essence and characteristic feature of genuine reaction?" (Laughter). The Bolsheviks were responsible for the present state of Russia and the creation of a dictatorship which had become a relentless oppression. It might be asked "How are these conditions maintainable if the whole population is opposed to them?" It was partly attributable to the international conditions of warfare, but mainly due to Bolshevism, whose strength lay in the disorganisation of worn-out masses of soldiers, whose declining morale eventually became the vanguard of triumphant German Imperialism. At present it was to the advantage of Germany to maintain disorganisation and anarchy throughout Russia; to reach her aim, Germany must paralyse the Russian centre. Therefore, the fate of the Russian people was of special significance and value to the whole world. Russia will never of her own will submit to the Imperialism of the Bolsheviks. It is for you, the oldest and the most matured democracies, to settle the question of whether it is or is not possible to remain a grim spectator of tragedy. Possibly to-morrow calumny and slander will recommence activities, and attempts will be made to deny the truth I have spoken. But I would not have travelled thousands of miles to tell the western nations a single word that I did not know to be absolutely true. (Loud Cheers).

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, June 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Vossische Zeitung* announces that the Constitutional Democratic Leader, M. Milinkoff, and the former Foreign Minister and the Octobrist leader, M. Guchkov, have arrived at Harbin and placed themselves at the head of a counter-revolutionary movement.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Lord Robert Cecil's Views.

London, June 28.

Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by Reuter, said Baron von Krichmann's intention was to suggest that they could come to terms with Great Britain if Germany were allowed a free hand in the east. He was stationarily vague as regards the Colonies but had not stated they must regain all the Colonies. With reference to the freedom of the seas, this probably indicates that Germany demands the right to transport necessary raw material, this being the chief pre-occupation of the Germans at present. The real interest in the speech concerns the internal situation in Germany. It is apparent that the German Government are getting very alarmed, especially over the Austrian defeat. The speech, which was pointedly addressed to Great Britain, does not alter the situation. It was a clumsy effort, as the Allies would never accept the present eastern situation unless forced to submit to German terms.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER RAID ON PARIS.

Bombs Dropped on the Capital.

London, June 28.

A Paris official message states that groups of enemy aeroplanes attacked Paris at 10.40 last night and dropped bombs. The "All clear" signal was given at midnight.

Many Casualties.

London, June 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, there were many casualties in the air raid on June 27, due to large numbers of people remaining in the streets, thus becoming victims to bombs and shrapnel. The material damage was fairly considerable. The enemy came in relays from different directions.

The Killed and Injured.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the casualties in last night's air raid are:—11 killed and 14 injured.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN FRANCE.

Over Three Hundred Germans Captured.

London, June 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—English troops carried out a successful minor operation on a three-and-a-half mile front east of Nieppe Forest and advanced the line to an average depth of nearly a mile, taking over three hundred prisoners and twenty-two machine guns. All the objectives were gained, including the hamlets of La Pinette, Verterhe and La Beque. We surprised the enemy. Our casualties were light.

The Australians attacked and captured a post west of Merris and took 43 prisoners and six machine guns.

An attempted raid on a British post in the neighbourhood of Moyon-Nerville, south of Arras, was repulsed with loss. We took a few prisoners in a successful daylight raid near Mericourt without suffering any casualties. There is active artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Bousignol Wood and south-east of Gommescourt, where our patrols inflicted casualties.

More Air Fighting.

London, June 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Our aeroplanes did a full day's work on June 27. There was some increase in hostile activity and more air fighting. We destroyed twenty aeroplanes and drove nine out of control. Fourteen British machines are missing. We vigorously bombed behind the lines, dropping twenty-one tons of bombs on railway junctions and other targets.

A French Advance.

London, June 28.

A French communique says:—North-west of Montdidier we slightly advanced in Senacot Wood, taking thirty prisoners. Between the Marne and Ourcq a local operation south of Dammarie enabled us to take prisoner twenty-two.

THE NEED FOR MEN.

A Drastic Comb-Out Necessary.

London, June 28.

In the House in Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking upon the working of the new Military Service Act, said that thirty young men were being combed out for every man over forty-three conscripted. The need for men was impelling, and a very considerable number of young men were being combed out. Americans were brigading with our Divisions on the distinct understanding that when men of the new comb-out materialised they would replace the Americans, enabling the latter to form their own Divisions. That was an honourable understanding upon which President Wilson was prepared to despatch to France a very large force to be brigaded. Hence the need for preparing a drastic comb-out.

ALLIED UNIVERSITIES NEEDED.

London, June 28.

Sir Oliver Lodge, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, arguing that students from Britain, the Dominions and America after the war will not resume the habit of going to Germany for post-graduate courses, advocates the development of Allied Universities to meet the situation. He states that the establishment of a new degree as "a mark of promise rather than achievement" is being considered with the object of strengthening research which is necessary, even at a cost of a million sterling monthly, as the latent qualities among members of the English-speaking race will be found to be as striking and surprising to a foreigner as the splendid achievements of the armies have been.

GREECE'S PART IN THE WAR.

London, June 28.

The anniversary of Greece's entry into the war was celebrated at the Mansion House by a banquet. Mr. Churchill said that the fact that the arms of Greece were twice offered to the Allies, namely at the beginning of the war and when the British Fleet destroyed the outer forts of the Dardanelles, must be remembered when the democracies of the world were assembled at the conference table. The German-hearted King Constantine was the greatest obstacle against a concerted plan between Greece and Great Britain, thus depriving the Greek people of the greatest chance of serving the world since the Marathon. Mr. Churchill, historically, countered the position to-day with that of a year ago, and said that, despite all their victories, the Germans were downcast, despite our disappointments, our hearts were as stout as ever and when the day of victory and reckoning came Greece would share the glory.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR ITALY.

London, June 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, General Pershing is sending a regiment of American infantry to Italy immediately, the purpose being the moral effect against Austria. Mr. Baker has announced that the regiment selected is to be present in France. American participation in Italy will be much greater later.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

Abortive Effort in Switzerland.

London, June 28.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Zurich states that Austria-Hungary, through an unofficial representative in Switzerland, has attempted within the last few days to discover the Allied standpoint upon important questions. The emissary represented himself as being in the Emperor's inner circle. He has failed to establish contact and has returned to Vienna.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AN IMPERIAL CONSTITUTION.

London, June 28.

Mr. Massey, on being interviewed regarding his speech cabled on June 21, said: By these meetings the Imperial War Cabinet is practically framing a constitution that will go on improving and developing, "broadening down from precedent to precedent" for centuries to come, thus giving British citizens in the Dominions the right to representation in Imperial affairs, to which they are indisputably entitled. They have never before had a say and now for the first time they are placed on equality with the United Kingdom. As the sittings continue possibilities of improvement will be taken advantage of. There is no doubt in my mind that when the war ends the Imperial Cabinet will continue. I believe arrangements will be made for an annual session and I think the principal Dominions will have Resident Ministers here sitting as members of the Imperial Cabinet. New Zealand has not considered the question of having a Minister here for the duration of the war, as Canada has and as it is suggested Australia may do. The duties of a Resident Minister would be more political than commercial. The High Commissioner would doubtless remain as representative on the business side, but it is essential that the political representative should be a member of the Government of the Dominion he represents. As far as it is able to judge British Ministers and leading statesmen are favourable to my view and are prepared to allow the Dominions full say in all Imperial matters. This proposal would not interfere with any conception of an Imperial Federation.

GERMANY'S CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

London, June 28.

A telegram from Rotterdam says that the German preparations for a new blow in the west are complete. Every available man has left the German barracks and camps for the front. Indications are that the main attack will be in Flanders, with simultaneous attacks at other points on the British front. It is believed that General Ludendorff intends to make a desperate effort to capture the range of hills westward of Kemmel. Recent reinforcements include units of specially trained hill-fighting men.

A wireless German official message reports lively Anglo-French activity astride the Somme and great intensity of the enemy's fire astride the Lys, between Bailloul and Bethune and southward of the Aisne. It claims: We shot down thirty aeroplanes.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Japan Not to Intervene.

Washington, June 27.

It is unofficially announced that the Japanese Government has decided to decline the request of the Entente Powers to intervene in Siberia. This is not regarded by the Officials or the Entente Embassies here as meaning the abandonment of the purpose of the Entente or the United States to assist Russian rehabilitation and banish German influence. Japan's refusal of a military expedition is regarded as really strengthening Russia's friends in their designs to support the elements striving to re-establish law and order in Russia.

China's Efforts.

Paris, June 28.

The Chinese General Chan Linn-chuen, who is on a visit to study armaments, on being interviewed by the "Excellior" said: There is complete Sino-Japanese understanding as regards Siberia. China is concentrating in Manchuria an army ten times stronger than the Bolsheviks.

GERMAN BANKS TO BE CLOSED.

London, June 28.

The "Daily Mail" understands that the Government has decided to close the German Banks in London and has arranged for the Treasury to take over the securities and provide the money. It is understood that the sum required will be under £1,400,000.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

Washington, June 27.

In the Senate the Agricultural Committee agreed on an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill providing for national prohibition. According to the amendment the manufacture and sale of whisky and wine will be prohibited after June 30 1919 and beer three months after the President finally approves the Bill.

DESPERATE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

London, June 27.

A telegram from Copenhagen says: The latest news from Russia via Helsinki, describes the situation as desperate. It is generally expected that the Bolsheviks will soon be overthrown. The greatest nervousness prevails in Petrograd. Red Guards are daily and nightly patrolling the streets, firing on the population. The new Siberian Government has refused to provide grain to Russia as long as Lenin rules. Hundreds of persons are starving to death daily. Thousands of Russians are digging trenches in Russian Karelian from Pargala to the Gulf of Finland for a reason unknown, but there is anxiety in Finland thereabout.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 28.

The silver market is steady.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Moscow, June 27.

Serious differences of opinion resulted in the suspension of the Germano-Russian Commission for the exchange of prisoners of war. The fact that the Russian prisoners vastly outnumber the German led the Russians to propose a proportional exchange, but the Germans would only agree to a man for man exchange, thus leaving a large surplus for war work.

AUSTRALIA AND WAR TAXATION.

Melbourne, June 27.

The Acting Premier of the Commonwealth, Mr. Watt, said that heavy direct taxation would be necessary in the near future. A defensive Alliance between Australia, New Zealand and some of the Pacific Islands was probable after the war.

SMUGGLING SOLDIERS TO IRELAND.

Supposed Traffic in Badges and Certificates.

A case, which Sir Archibald Bodkin, prosecuting counsel, described as the first of its kind, came before the magistrate at Marlborough-street recently.

A private in a Labour battalion, Henry Morris, was charged, under the Defence of the Realm Act, with being concerned in procuring a certificate of exemption and a military badge for a soldier named Henry Altman. A man named Gold was included in the charge, but the police had not been able to arrest him.

It was stated that Altman was in a billiard saloon in the East-end kept by Morris, who appeared to be an agent for Gold. It was suggested to him that he would be a fool to return to military service when for £25 he could be supplied with a certificate and badge that would enable him to go to Ireland, where he would not be liable for service. He could stay there till the war was over and, when he came back to London he would soon be able to earn the £25 he had paid. Later, in a house at Warren-street, Tottenham Court-road, he handed £25 to Morris and received a certificate that belonged to a discharged soldier named Pleistow and a silver badge that was the property of a soldier named Brown. These had been stolen from the rightful owners.

Altman started for Ireland about January 28, but at Holyhead he was stopped by the Aliens Officer, and the certificate and badge were found on him.

A remand was ordered, bail being refused.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 a.m.

Officers' Widows in India.

It has been decided that the special allowance of Rs400 per month granted to officers' widows who are detained in India, owing to restriction of passages to the United Kingdom and the Colonies, shall cease on re-marriage with effect from the day following that on which the marriage takes place. The same rule will apply in the case of a daughter specially granted allowance, if she marries.

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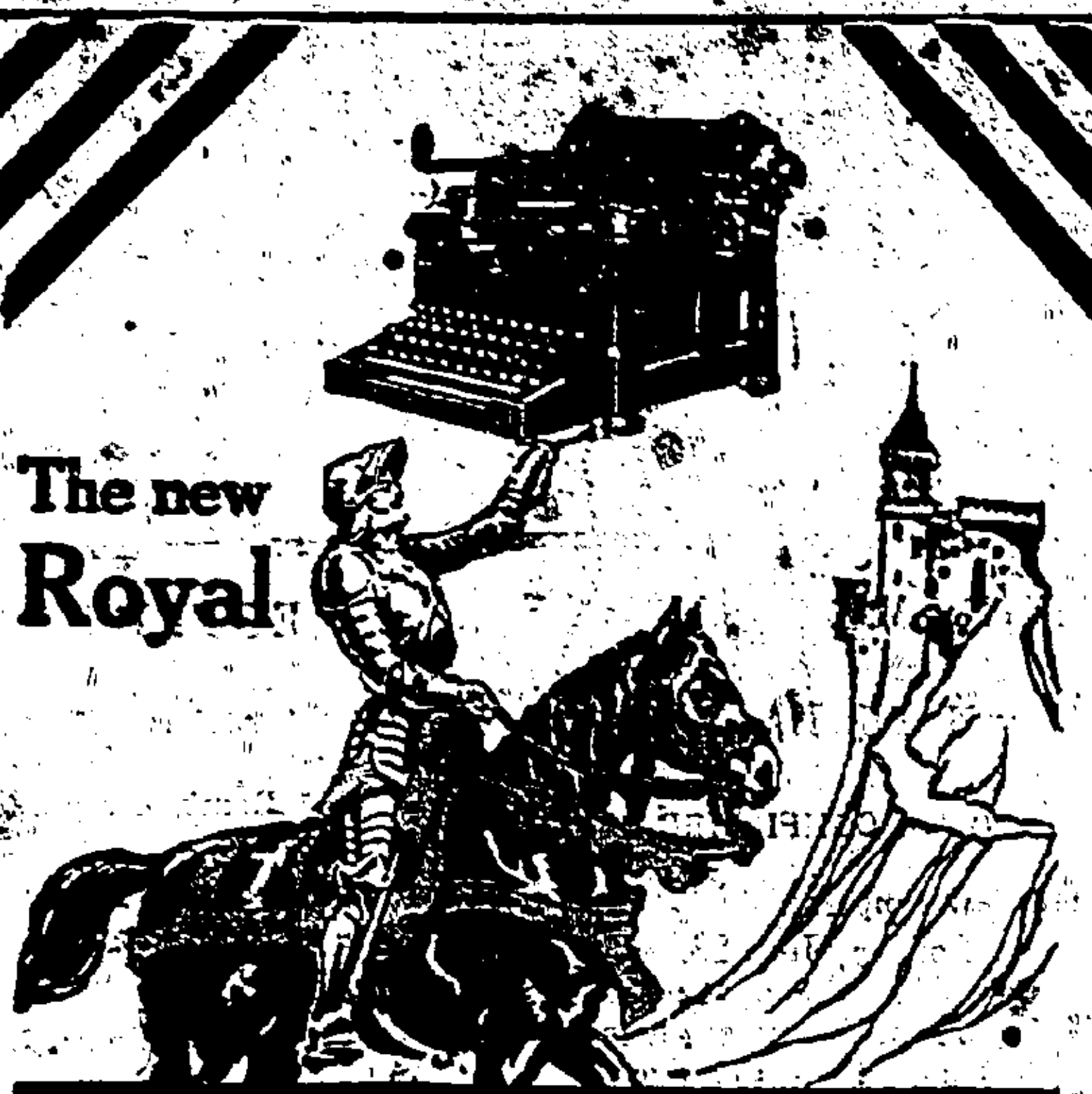
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THERAPION

On Leave!
 In February, 1917, two Bangkok guides set out for Denmark on six months leave, says the Bangkok Times. They were delayed both in Singapore and Penang and by the time they reached Colombo half of their leave had expired. The vessel on which they were was ordered to South Africa and on arrival at Sierra Leone the travellers were pleased to be able to get another steamer, after waiting a month, which eventually landed them at Marseilles. From there they proceeded overland to Paris thence to London and Christiania en route to Copenhagen, their destination. By that time the period of their leave was nearly over. After a very short residence at home they tried to get back via New York, but were only able to get berth on the Paletta to Colon, where they spent several months waiting for the Fionia which was proceeding to Tampere, thence through the Magellan Straits and via Batavia to Singapore. The Fionia arrived at Singapore but without the two travellers. How they failed to connect

GENERAL NEWS.

Increased Passenger Rates.
The passage rates from Colombo to London and other Home ports have been increased. The first class has been raised by £25, the second class by £18 and the third class or deck by £3. The increased rates came into force from May 1, says the Singapore Press.

The Moral Atmosphere of Kobe.

Mr. Saito Senjiro, a member of the Street System Reconstruction Committee of the Municipal Assembly of Kobe, has formally suggested to the Chairman of the Committee that the licensed quarters at Fukuwara be removed to some other more suitable site. The reason for the proposed change is that the licensed quarters existing in the very heart of the city are more calculated to affect public morals than would be the case if they were established in a less conspicuous place. It was at one time suggested that the neighbourhood of Yamano Cemetery would make a suitable site for the licensed quarters, the land there being owned by Mr. Hiwama Hikojiro, a prominent member of the Municipal Assembly. It is thought that the same place will again be suggested as the new site for the licensed quarters, but it is likely to be a long time before any removal is carried into effect. Vested interests will strongly oppose any attempt to select a less central situation for the quarters. —Japan Chronicle.

Football Scandal.

Details of the football conspiracy charge against George Anderson, the Manchester United player, who was recently expelled from the game, were told to the Liverpool magistrate recently by Mr. Wingate Boul, who appeared and prosecuted on behalf of Everton club. Anderson, it was alleged approached Fleetwood and Gault, of the Everton team, and made offers of £10 and £80 if they would arrange to lose or draw with Blackpool on January 12. A Jew, who had not been traced, called at the Everton club's office for Fleetwood's address. By arrangement Fleetwood saw the Jew and asked for the money down. Anderson handed over £20, but when the match was won by Everton he wanted it back. The Jew handed a letter to Fleetwood in Anderson's writing asking him to "do his best to get the lads to stand down," and suggesting various expedients for losing or drawing. Anderson was also said to have been concerned in an attempt to "square" the Oldham v Blackburn Rovers and Manchester United v Burnley matches. He and the Jew approached the Oldham captain and offered to provide him with a goalkeeper who could let the ball through. Anderson professed to be acting for a Scottish bookmaker. The case was adjourned.

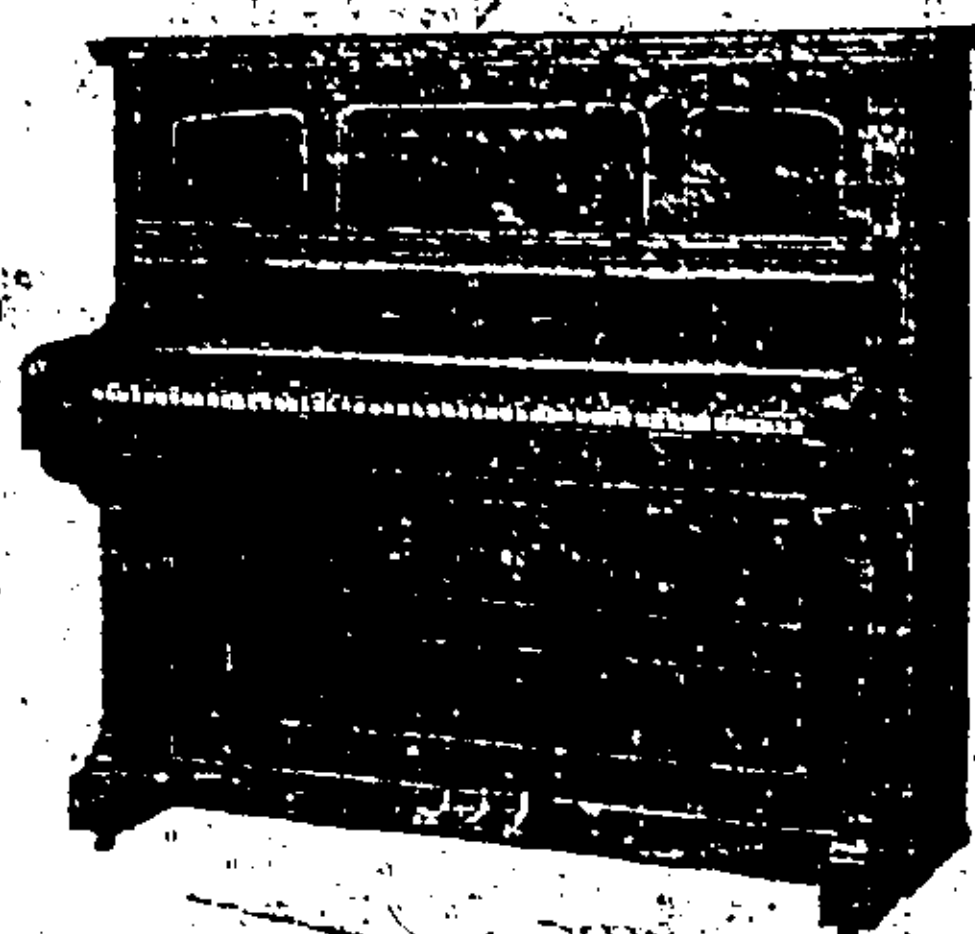
Sequel to a Cinema Kiss.

It will be remembered that a couple of weeks ago (says the Japan Chronicle) Mr. Wakabayashi, Principal of the Primary School at Kitano, Osaka, entertained a number of past and present pupils at a cinematograph exhibition, and one film, it was reported, depicted a lady kissing her lover in an indecorous manner. The Japanese papers, always so keen to maintain a high standard of morality, raised a tremendous outcry against Mr. Wakabayashi, declaring that he should not have shown such a picture to school-children, with the result that the Prefectural authorities in Osaka were compelled to take the matter in hand for investigation. The authorities had the film projected on to a screen at the Kencho used by the police censor of films, but found the incident complained of much less offensive than was reported. Nevertheless, the authorities have come to the conclusion that Mr. Wakabayashi was unfortunate in his selection of films to be shown to his pupils, and on the 10th instant he was summoned to the Kencho and warned to be careful in future. Probably he will. Probably he will never give another treat to his pupils, but leave them to revel in the elevating and educative articles to be found on the "third page" of the Japanese journals which made all the rumour.

NOTICES.

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N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

OIL TRADE.

The Situation in South China.

Mr. G. E. Anderson, U. S. Consul General in Hongkong, writes:—

South China's trade in kerosene showed considerable improvement in 1917 over the previous year, imports into the Hongkong-Canton field amounting to 32,500,000 gallons, as compared with 27,500,000 gallons in 1916. Of the 32,500,000 gallons imported in 1917, 20,000,000 gallons (valued at \$1,250,000 gold f.o.b. American port) were from the United States and the remainder chiefly from Samatra and Borneo. The improvement in trade was due almost entirely to the increased exchange value in silver, whose appreciation has been such as to lower the price of kerosene to consumers in China by nearly 25 per cent. However, the price of oil in cases (the usual form in which it is shipped to the interior) has increased somewhat because of the enhanced cost of the tin plate required for the cans. The high cost of tinning and casing has influenced very materially the work of the oil-handling plants in Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Saigon, and at other points in the Hongkong field. Notwithstanding the favourable exchange rate above noted, the price of kerosene is still high to the Chinese consumer, and this has led to a renewal of the use of the vegetable oils that were employed as illuminants before the advent of kerosene. This change is to be noted all over the Chinese field. In South China Japanese concerns have been introducing considerable quantities of very low-grade oil—so low in grade that often it is not proper kerosene at all. Consumption is also being influenced more and more by the increased use of electric light in the larger cities and villages of the south China field. Light and power plants of comparatively small capacity, but furnishing relatively cheap illumination, are being installed in greater numbers every month and are having a marked effect on the consumption of kerosene, which, rather than the cheaper oils, is the illuminant they supplant.

CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Chinese Premier and Students' Representatives.

Recently several representatives of the returned students from Japan were granted an interview by General Terauchi, who, in reply to their request for the publication of the Sino-Japanese Agreement, according to a verbatim paper, said "The Agreement was discussed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs nine times, since its presentation by the Japanese to our Government. After two months of careful investigation, it was found that nothing in the Agreement would impair the sovereign rights of the Nation, and consequently it was signed. It will be remembered that when the 21 demands were presented in the 4th year of the Republic to the Chinese Government by the Japanese I strongly opposed them; and as I am now in charge of the affairs of the State, do you think that it would be likely that I should betray the nation? Moreover, the Agreement stipulates that if there is no necessity of sending a joint expedition against the common enemy, the treaty will not come into force at all; and even if it should be enforced, its effect will cease when the European War ends. The weakness of the nation is chiefly due to the lack of men of talents; and if you all should now devote your whole energy to your studies instead of politics, some day you will be able to share the responsibility of the Government. Mencius says: 'When Heaven is going to give some important task to any person, it will first try his heart by leading him into some difficult path.' Therefore go and prosecute your studies." One of the representatives said, "Did our Government inform the Ministers of the Allied Powers in Peking of the contents of the Agreement?" At the Prime Minister believes that by the conclusion of this Agreement no interests of the nation will be endangered, there is no reason why the people of the country should not be officially informed, so as to remove all their doubts and fears. The Agreement is intended to defend ourselves against the common enemy, and as it contains nothing about the plans of expedition or war operations, there is no need for secrecy."

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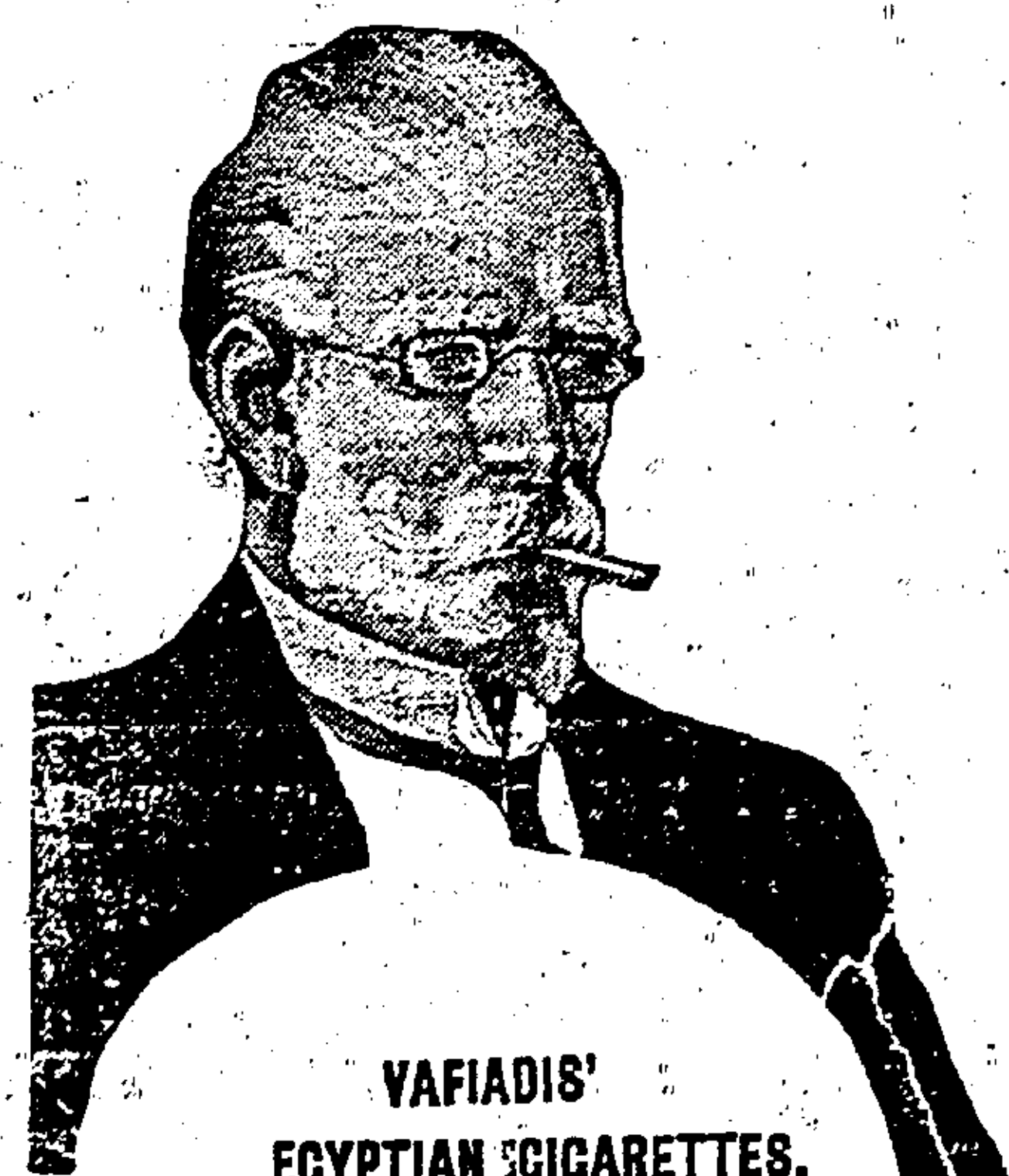
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD. HOTEL MANSIONS.

so as to remove all their doubts and fears. The Agreement is intended to defend ourselves against the common enemy, and as it contains nothing about the plans of expedition or war operations, there is no need for secrecy."

In reply the Prime Minister said "All the Legations have been informally notified of the contents of the Agreement; but as it is stipulated in the Agreement that both sides should keep

NOTICES.

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Honorary Secretaries: Treasurers.

HONGKONG 15th January 1917.

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There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again." Pope.Pints 90 Cts. Per Dozen.
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1918.

BREAKING WITH THE PAST.

The sound practicality of our Dominion statesmen and their extreme anxiety to see some definite steps taken to consolidate and unify the various parts of our great Empire are well illustrated by the latest speech delivered by Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier. Elsewhere in this issue a summary of his declarations will be found, and even the most cursory examination of these will show that the speaker has a very shrewd and clear-cut appreciation of the needs of the moment and of the future. The burden of his speech is that in times of war we should prepare for peace. Hence he urges immediate action on the lines of definite organisation so that when the war ends we may not find that the thousand and one pressing problems calling for prompt attention will absorb our energies and leave us a militarily victorious but an economically disunited Empire.

What Mr. Hughes desires is that there should be a definite break with the past, especially so far as Britain's fiscal policy is concerned. The subject has been talked about to almost interminable limits during the war, but what the Australian Premier says is that no definite general policy, fiscal or otherwise, has been declared, that no national organisation has been established, and that no machinery has been created to deal with inevitable problems that will face us in the future. Therefore he pleads that measures for national safety and for economic co-operation must go hand in hand and not be regarded as distinct issues, as in the past. In no part of his speech more than in his references to Germany's peaceful penetration before the war does Mr. Hughes more convincingly reveal the necessity for a complete and total revision of our economic and fiscal systems. His observation that our industrial and commercial greatness in the past has been honeycombed by German influence and control has, since the war, been shown to be only too true. Even in Hongkong and the Far East generally we have had evidence of that fact. The Germans wormed their way into our trade and commerce both in the Mother Country and the Colonies, we were content to welcome them with open arms and to treat them on the same footing as our own subjects, and the upshot was that Germany was able to build up a strong financial and commercial connection merely by trading on British resources. In other words, we supplied the foundation upon which the Germans built. The short-sightedness of such a policy has dawned upon us during the war, and it is only now that we have realised how near to disaster the Germans brought us.

That things cannot go on as in pre-war days is quite clear. That point is generally conceded, but something more than recognition of the fact is needed. The time calls for action, and that is why Mr. Hughes has spoken out so clearly and with such emphasis. Whether the "Frog" traders like it or not, we have to go in whole heartedly for fiscal reform. Then why delay any longer? Why not evolve a definite scheme before the war finishes? The task has to be taken in hand sooner or later, and the present moment, when the Imperial representatives are in London, would appear to be most opportune for tackling the problem. In one part of his speech, Mr. Hughes seems to infer that we were not prepared for war; hence his anxiety that we should be ready for peace. We do not see eye to eye with him on the former point. Britain was more than ready to do her part when war broke out; she is doing more than her share now. We were never a military nation; our part was to keep the seas. That we have done and done magnificently; while our military effort stands out as one of the most wonderful things of the war. But we have now to look to the future, and not to consider the past. We have to set our house in order. That is why the call comes for definite organisation now, before we become wholly taken up with the great issues which will arise when the much-longed-for peace is at length attained.

Germany's Latest Peace Feat.

Baron Kuehlmann, Germany's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has, it would appear, brought a veritable basket of peace proposals to the belligerents and to pave the way to early peace negotiations.

The Pan-Germans evidently believe that Baron Kuehlmann has given them away too much.

The only fault Britons are likely to find regarding his statement is that, like similar statements, it is much too vague.

This point is emphasised in a speech just made by Lord Robert Cecil, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who concludes with the observation that Baron Kuehlmann's speech is a clumsy effort, as the Allies would never accept the present Eastern situation "unless forced to submit to German terms." Lord Robert Cecil, as all who calmly consider the Baron's much-discussed speech, clearly see that the Germans, alarmed by the growing strength of the Allies, the revival of the Italian military strength and the impending collapse of Austria would like nothing better than to patch up peace at once. The Germans generally—all except perhaps the Pan-Germans, who still fanatically cling to the idea of German world domination—appear to be very willing to bring about peace if only they may be allowed to retain what they at present hold on the Eastern Front. As Lord Robert Cecil says, such an arrangement can only be forced upon us, and as time passes such enforcement is obviously becoming more and more remote. And the best balanced among the Germans know this only too well. The strength of the Jingoos and the Pan-Germans, however, is shown by the upheaval that has occurred in Germany in consequence of Baron Kuehlmann's speech and his scarcely disguised appeal to the British. Vague statements, however, are wanted neither by the British nor their Allies, and until the Germans bring forward clearly expressed views based upon the equitable principles long since enunciated by the Allied Powers, peace negotiations are not likely to precede the defeat that is certain ultimately to fall upon Germany.

A Dramatic Re-appearance.

Of Russian surprises there is no end. But probably one of the most unexpected pieces of information concerning that country and her leaders which we have had for a long time was the news to hand on Saturday that M. Kerensky had suddenly appeared in London and addressed the British Labour Conference. Immediately after the Revolution, M. Kerensky took up the reins of government and for a time it seemed that he would be in a very real sense the saviour of his country. His deposition, however, was as dramatic as his assumption of power, and since that time we have heard very little of him, save for occasional reports of his being in hiding and even of his having met his death. That he is a strong man there can be no doubt, and but for the intrigues of other factions he would now most likely have been leading his country to a realisation of those ideals which lay at the root of the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty. He has a keen appreciation of the needs of his nation at the present moment, and that fact is simply illustrated in his speech, of which we give a summary to-day.

Russia's Future.

Perhaps the best service which M. Kerensky has performed by his visit to England has been to reveal the hollowness of the Bolshevik claim to democratic sentiment. He very pointedly shows how far Bolshevism is removed from liberal ideas and also how it is utilising the disorganised soldiery to provoke internal strife and unrest. But to-day's speech which contains many sensational rumours, appears to indicate that the Bolsheviks are reaching the end of their tether, and if that is so we may look for even more startling developments in this distracted land. That the Russians as a people will have nothing of the German peace which has been thrust upon them is evident from M. Kerensky's speech, and the Allies surely cannot, as M. Kerensky puts it, remain spectators of the grim tragedy.

DAY BY DAY.

HAPPINESS HINGES ON HABITS.
REQUIRE HABITS RULE OUR LIVES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the torpedoing of the German cruiser Pommer by a British submarine.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Whist Drive Cancelled.

Owing to the death of Petty Officer Adams, late manager, R. N. Canteen, the fortnightly whist drive for to-morrow held by the R. N. Quadrille Club, is cancelled.

The B. A. T.

During the absence in Australia of Mr. V. D. Fairley, manager of the British American Tobacco Company in Hongkong and South China, Mr. F. A. Perry will be in charge here.

The Police Court.

Owing to to-day being Bank Holiday, there was only one Court sitting at the Magistracy this morning, this being held by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe. There was only one serious case, the others being concerned with hawkers and coolies.

Victoria Theatre.

Despite the threatening weather, there was quite a good-sized audience at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the second and third episodes of "Jude's" were screened. These proved most exciting, and a feature was the wonderful work of the boy actor "Bont de Zan." Apart from the gripping story, this serial has some beautiful scenic effects. The programme, which also included an interesting American get-together and a funny picture, "The Three Mothers-in-Law," will be repeated to-night.

An Opium Possession Case.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of no less than 160 taels of prepared opium and twenty pounds of raw opium, the total value being \$2,120. It was stated by C.P.O. Wildin that the defendant was arrested whilst riding in a ricksha yesterday, in his possession being a large basket containing the drug. Defendant's excuse was that the opium belonged to another man. His Worship passed sentence of five months' hard labour, without the option of a fine.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

C.R.C. v. University.

On Saturday, this First Division game resulted in a win for the C.R.C. by 69 games to 30. Scores:—

Ng Eze Kwong and Wei Lee San beat Redmond and Ang 65, best Shann and Wright 7-4, beat Ramjahn and Gittens 7-4.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo lost to Redmond and Ang 5-6, best Shann and Wright 9-2, beat Ramjahn and Gittens 8-3.

Wong Po Kie and Yew Man Tuen beat Redmond and Ang 7-4, best Shann and Wright 11-0, beat Ramjahn and Gittens 9-2.

Indian School v. Chinese Y.M.C.A.

This Junior League game was played last Saturday and resulted in a win for the Indian School by 51 games to 48. Results:—

U. M. Omar and S. A. Ismail, Jr. lost to McPherson and Moodeen 5-6, best Mohler and Rope 6-5, best Lo Ohing and Lin Yao Hui 4-7.

Abbas and S. D. Ismail beat McPherson and Moodeen 6-5, lost to Mohler and Rope 5-6, lost to Lo Ohing and Lin Yao Hui 5-8.

S. H. Ismail and S. A. Ismail, Sr. beat McPherson and Moodeen 6-5, best Mohler and Rope 6-5, best Lo Ohing and Lin Yao Hui 6-5.

Indian School v. Chinese Recreation Club.

This Junior League match was played on the C. R. C. ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Indian School by 52 games to 47. Scores:—

U. M. Omar and S. A. Ismail, Jr. beat M. P. Lo and Wong 8-3, best O. F. Lee and Wei 6-5, lost to Ng Tatting and Lok 5-8.

Abbas and S. D. Ismail beat M. P. Lo and Wong 6-5, best O. F. Lee and Wei 6-5, lost to Ng Tatting and Lok 4-7.

S. H. Ismail and S. A. Ismail, Sr. beat M. P. Lo and Wong 6-5, lost to O. F. Lee and Wei 3-8, best Ng Tatting and Lok 8-3.

A HONGKONG TRAGEDY.

Manager of Naval Canteen Murdered.

Early this morning, Chief Petty Officer Adams, the manager of Royal Canteen, who occupies rooms above, was found in his bed suffering from very serious stab wounds inflicted by some unknown person. His condition from the first was most critical, and, in spite of the fact that he was conveyed with all speed to the Royal Naval Hospital, he succumbed to his injuries at about seven o'clock. At whose hands deceased met his death is at present a mystery though it is suspected that a Chinese servant formerly employed at the Canteen, who was discharged by Petty Officer Adams some time ago, is the culprit, and doubtless the Police will strain every effort to secure the arrest of this man. This appears to be the only, also obtainable at the moment.

The unfortunate man who has so tragically met his death had been in the position of manager of the Canteen for about two and a-half years, previous to that being assistant manager. He had been in Hongkong for about four years and during that time had made himself a very popular man, not only with his brother petty officers but also with a large number of civilians. The sad news of his tragic demise has come as a great blow to his very many friends. Deceased had seen many years' service in the Royal Navy and was about to take his pension. He had also just passed the examination for mate's ticket. He was unmarried, and was about 40 years of age.

GEN. MAUDE'S MEMORY.

Arab Tribute to Britain.

Bombay, May 30.—The Mesopotamia post brings full details of an interesting ceremony of the opening of a hospital erected at the city of Zohair by Sheikh Ibrahim of Zohair as his contribution to the Maude Memorial fund. There was a large gathering of Arab gentlemen and the opening ceremony was performed by Brigadier General Sutton, who explained that the hospital will have ten beds with the possibility of extending the accommodation so as to contain 20, while it will be cared for by medical men provided by Government and will serve not only the residents of Zohair but the neighbouring Bedouin tribesmen, large numbers of whom already come to the dispensary for treatment. Said Mohammed Babai, a prominent resident of Zohair, who has travelled widely in India and the East, in Egypt, Syria, Algeria and Morocco, read the Sheikh's reply which said that the name of General Maude was fixed enduringly in the people's hearts. Among all peoples and nations and Governments in the world Britain had reached the highest place, and her power had become established through benevolence. The Sheikh specially referred to the industrial energy and probity of Great Britain. He then spoke of the sacred character of many objects of pilgrimage in the neighbourhood and said: "This place has been for centuries under Turkish rule, the rule of a power derived from the Mahomedan religion; but what good works have they ever performed? The answer from our elders is 'none.' They have often promised to restore the burial places of the honoured men who gave this place its name and to restore the Mosques of Zohair-el-Avam; but they have not done it. But the British in their first year of Government here put in our town special provision for our health, a place for medical treatment and surgical aid, and have set up a school in accordance with our Arab customs and the religion of Islam. 'Reward him who benefits you and reward him if you are not able in other ways by your prayers.' For myself and our brothers in this district I offer our thanks through General Sutton to H. M. the King-Emperor."

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

A Recent Cabinet Meeting.

At the Cabinet meeting held in Peking recently all the Ministers were present. The attention of the Ministers was first called to a number of questions brought up for discussion by the Ministry of Navy, among which one is understood to be a recommendation made by the Ministry of Navy for the construction of new warships for the Navy. A lengthy discussion on these subjects followed but owing to the fact that most of the questions referred to concern naval secrets, nothing particular could be learned.

The Minister of War then read a report on the resolutions which were lately adopted by the Office for the affairs of the Ministry of War and the Board of General Staff regarding the Government's policy in the prosecution of the war against the South. No objections being raised by the Ministers present to any of the resolutions, they were passed.

The Ministers then took up the questions previously scheduled on the agenda. A number of applications which the Government had received from different quarters for funds were considered, and, with the exception of that made by General Lunn Chikwang, for whom half the amount asked for from the Government was voted, all of them were referred to the Ministry of Finance for further consideration.

The Tachun of Sinkiang has despatched a number of telegrams to the Government reporting on the unsettled conditions in that province owing to the activities of the Bolsheviks and the German and Turkish agents there. He informs the Government that the disturbed conditions prevailing in the Russian territory contiguous to that province have caused large numbers of refugees to seek shelter in places under the jurisdiction of this country and on account of this he asks the Government to give him directions for dealing with the situation there. After some discussion, it was decided that the question together with a number of others relating to some important military and diplomatic affairs should be referred to the Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs and the Board of General Staff to be considered by them jointly.

In addition to those referred to above, the question of renewing the offensive by the Government troops against the rebels in Southern Hunan was also discussed. A resolution was adopted that instructions should be telegraphed to General Li Hou-chi, the Tachun of Fukien, enjoining him to hasten the advance of his troops against the rebels on the Fukien and Kwangtung border so as to recapture all the places in his province, which have fallen into the hands of the rebels. A sum of two hundred thousand dollars was voted for the Teing House as an instalment of payment under the Favourable Treatment Agreement. The claims for indemnity made by the Hunan inhabitants for the damage done to their personal property owing to the present civil war also received the attention of the authorities present, but no definite conclusion was arrived at regarding the question.

The Minister of Interior and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce reported the result of the meeting to the President.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Captain Mayne Reid was a practical farmer with ideas that would have made him an invaluable producer of "war food" in these days. During his residence at Frogmore he evolved by some Darwinian process of selection a peculiar breed of sheep, coal-black with faces of snowy whiteness, which he called "Jacob's sheep," and had their wool woven into cloth which, being undyed, would never fade. Among other crops he produced at Frogmore large quantities of potatoes from Mexican seed. These were so remarkably fine that the demand for them exceeded the supply, and they were even exported for seed to Germany.

The Church of St. Germain, upon which the enemy shell fell with such disastrous effect on Good Friday, is one of the most beautiful and most ancient of Parish churches. The initial chapel was built in the 6th or 7th century to shelter the bones of two brothers, martyrs of the time of Nero, brought hither by Bishop Germain. The chapel was without the city boundary then; so was the parish church which succeeded it. The present building dates from the 15th and 16th centuries as regards the Gothic body of the church; the fine Renaissance portal is 17th century work. The church is a very treasure-house of sacred art, and is full of historical associations. In the Chapelle Doree, its walls lined with ancient Flemish paintings in gilt framework, the girl of fifteen destined to become Mme. de Maintenon was married to the crippled Scarron. At the Revolution the church was furiously attacked by the insurgents. They tried vainly to shake down its fine, tall pillars, till Robespierre, anxious, doubtless, for his own safety and that of his creature, ordered them to cease their efforts.

The "Almanach de Gotha," a social register of European aristocracy, has now a rival in the "Almanach de Bruxelles," the first edition of which—1916—is now published. The editor, Jean de Bonneton, of Paris, announces in an introduction that it is "to take the place of the 'Almanach de Gotha,' which is German." Incidentally he asserts that the Gotha book has been one of the most potent channels of German espionage, unconsciously abetted by high and lesser officials of every country of the world, who aided in furnishing to its editor, and thereby to the German Intelligence Department, invaluable information concerning the armies and national organisation of their respective lands. Some of this was published together with the genealogical surveys, but the greater part the German authorities discreetly saved for their own private use at Berlin. With the new book the French author hopes a wiser world will relegate the red and gold "Almanach de Gotha" to its proper place—that of a merely local annual, "edited for Germans as it is edited by Germans."

Paris bears her intermittent bombardment with a nobility of resignation worthy of herself, says the Daily Chronicle. She registers details of the new devilry, and goes her way undaunted. She could appeal to the law of nations, but she knows her foe. In 1871 the Prussian artillery blasted her occupied schools and full hospitals into rubble. Then she did protest that these establishments were under the protection of international humanity. It was to Molke that they directed General Trebova's parliamentary, who bore the protest. Molke gloried in the moment. The man who had thanked God for Bismarck's falsification of the Ems dispatch, and then said that if he could but lead in the war the 'devil might teach his (Molke's) old cat's paw,' now applied that distance and fog were responsible for the slaughter. But, he added a ghastly characteristic joke: "As our batteries draw nearer the gunners can be more discriminate in their aim." The future Emperor Frederick thought Molke "admirable beyond praise" that day.

HEALTHY BABIES SLEEP WELL AT NIGHT.

A well child sleeps well and during its waking hours is never cross but always happy and laughing. It is only the sickly child that is cross and peevish. Mothers, if your children do not sleep well, if they are cross and cry a great deal, give them Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, and they will soon be well and happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Chas. Dittie, North Temescooming, Quebec, writes: "My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and cried night and day. I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets and now she is fat and healthy and sleeps well at night." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a trial from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 98 N. Second St., Philadelphia.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

WORK BY ITALIAN SEAPLANES.

London, June 27.

An Italian communique states:—Seaplanes bombed the quays and hangars at Durazzo on the 26th and 27th with good results. All the machines returned undamaged. We drove down an enemy aeroplane which was returning after attacking our torpedo-boats.

FRENCH ATTACK IN THE WEST.

Over One Thousand Prisoners Taken.

London, June 29.

A French communique states:—South of the Aisne, we attacked this morning from south of Ambleny to east of Mont Gobert with the object of driving the enemy from fortified positions. We penetrated enemy organisations on a front of seven kilometres and carried trenches above Laverside and the heights north-west of Outry, carrying our line to the western outskirts of Stierrele and to the crest to the south thereof.

The advance attained a maximum depth of two kilometres. One thousand and sixty prisoners have at present been counted.

During the 26th and 27th, twenty German aeroplanes and four balloons were brought down. Fifty-eight tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes in the regions of the Somme and the Aisne and on cantonments and bivouacs at Resieres-Hauterue, Fismes and Guignicourt and railway stations at Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois. Two ammunition dumps were blown up and several fires were observed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

GERMAN SOCIALIST SPEAKS OUT.

Amsterdam, June 28.

The Independent Socialist, Herr Haase, in a remarkable speech in Tuesday's debate in the Reichstag, said that Count Hertling spoke at the behest of the Conservatives, industrial magnates and militarists who remained victors, Hertling, Kuehnemann and Von Payer being only fig leaves to cover the nakedness of militarism. It was Ludendorff who really ruled Germany. When Kuehnemann said that the Germans did not desire world conquest he apparently had not read the recent speech which referred to the antagonism of Prusso-German and Anglo-Saxon world views. This reference to the Kaiser's speech evoked a storm of protests. Herr Haase continued to accuse Germany of culpability for the war and said the Government could not expect to be trusted by its enemies in negotiations. He concluded by describing the horrors of the German occupation, including medieval tortures in the prisons of Riga.

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM.

Amsterdam, June 29.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" states that in a very large part of Germany cats and three-tooths of the dogs are being killed owing to the food scarcity. The majority of poultry has been slaughtered and cows, which are insufficiently fed, if they do not yield a prescribed quantity of milk are slaughtered. A worse fate has befallen horses and great numbers are starving. Pig-breeding is threatened with utter ruin and only sheep farming is in a favourable condition.

GERMANY AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Amsterdam, June 27.

In the Reichstag the Alsatian, Herr Hauss, strongly complained of the treatment of Alsace-Lorraine by the Diet and read a letter from General Ludendorff wherein he stated that General Hindenburg advocates the union of Alsace-Lorraine with Prussia as the best solution.

BULGARIA AND GREECE.

Amsterdam, June 28.

The "Kruis Zeitung" states that Bulgaria is demanding that Austria and Germany declare war on Greece. The newspaper comments that it is a matter of expediency.

LABOUR MINISTERS CALLED ON TO RESIGN.

London, June 28.

The British Worker's League manifesto referring to the Labour Conference's breach of the political truce calls on the Labour Ministers to resign and appeal to the electorate.

OBITUARY.

London, June 28.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral F. H. Henderson.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Sham's Coming.

Rumour says that Sham Chun-huen, one of the newly-elected Administrative Directors of the South-Western Government, has left Shanghai for Canton on board the s.s. Shinyo Maru for Canton. It is reported that his coming to Canton is due to the persuasion of the South-Western leaders who promise to elect him the President of the South-Western Government.

Dr. Sun.

On Dr. Sun Yat-sen having arrived at Shanghai, the Speaker of the Parliament at Canton has telegraphically asked him to come to Canton as early as possible and has also sent a special envoy with the diploma of Administrative Director to present to him.

Post Accepted.

General Tong Kai-yiu, Tachun of Yunnan, has telegraphed to the Parliament at Canton and all the leaders in the South West, announcing his acceptance of the Administrative Directorship of the South-Western Government.

Telegraphic Interruption.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. announces that telegraphic communications with Amoy is totally interrupted.

THE BATTLE W.A.A.Cs.

The War Office is proud of the behaviour of the W. A. A. Cs. during the great battle, when they refused immediate safety for themselves and stood their ground like men.

An official at the War Office who knows the ground where the women were said: "I believe that they were at a training school in a wooded hollow. Lorries were sent for them, but they, knowing—as soldiers would know—that these were urgently needed to convey wounded, refused for other pressing needs, refused the help. They chose instead to stop in a dangerous place and to make tea and feed the weary people who were passing; and then, when they could stop no longer, they marched 15 miles.

"Only those who know those swiftness will appreciate the length of the walk; only those who were there will know what it meant when the roads were thronged with people and lorries going both ways and with every sort of impediment.

"What the War Office feels is that the W. A. A. Cs. have proved that in an emergency disciplined women have the presence of mind to do the right thing at the right moment. Their training has done for them what training does for a soldier."

BABY-TALK.

An Unnecessary Evil.

Prudence Bradish writes in the New York Evening Post as follows:—

It used to be taken for granted that children had to pass through a period of "baby talk." In fact, I can remember when this lingo was all but a recognized language; children were deliberately taught to speak it. I suppose that there are still backward mothers who imagine it a necessary stage of their child's development, as well as others who cling to the idea that "baby-talk" is so cunning! Some children seem unable for a long time to produce certain sounds; in such a certain amount of "baby-talk" is unavoidable. But with most children it is just as easy, and a great deal better and more sensible, to teach them to pronounce correctly in the first place.

Never teach a child anything that he must later unlearn. The necessary lessons are so many, the time in which to learn what we must so short, that it is important to have the child start right—especially when it is just as easy. If we adults take pains always in the presence of or in conversation with the children to speak correctly and distinctly, they will follow suit. Generally speaking, you can tell from a child's conversation, vocabulary, inflection, and general tone the sort of atmosphere in which he lives at home.

The first serious business of a child in the world is to learn the language of the folk among whom he is to live. It is a matter of indifference to him what language it is; he will learn with equal facility, interest, and pleasure Spanish or Choctaw, Sanskrit or Korean, Greek or English—whatever is the tongue in which his parents and neighbors express their wants and their emotions. He may even invent a language of his own. I knew a pair of twins who used between themselves a dialect absolutely meaningless to their parents. The only question is, what sort of language shall the child learn?

The babbling of the first year seems to follow a logical course in vocal gymnastics. The child finds promptly that he can make enchanting noises with his throat, tongue, and lips; he experiments with them, and retains those that turn out to be useful. A very complete record that I kept regarding my own son is very interesting now.

At the age of two months, he was saying "Ah," "Al," "Goo," "Gar," "Ah-goo," "Ah-gar." The first were the throat sounds. A month later he had gained control of his tongue and lips, and was experimenting with m, n, p, b, and delighted with the various explosives; combining them into "Bm," "Pm," "Mm," in all sorts of combinations. Then he found the "l" sounds—"La" and "Le." By the end of the third month he was selecting. He had discovered that certain of these attracted desirable attention and produced results. He carried on definite, even if unintelligible, conversations with his ball, his doll, and the kitten.

When he was seven months old he said "baby," clearly meaning himself. The picture of the Baby Stuart on the wall was "baby" too. He found and clung to "k" for the cat, and "do" for dog. At eight months he said "Hark!" distinctly after me, and knew what it meant. Then he got the words "app" for apple, and adopted "mamma" and "dow" quickly upon discovering that these sounds, quite accidental in their first pronunciation, made a sensation among his elders, and meant definite things. A month later he had learned that the amazingly interesting creature playing in the street was "boy"; that the large person who played with him at times was "papa"; and that the thing they wouldn't let him eat was a "pin." The red things swimming in the glass globe were "whish."

Even in these early beginnings the selection is a matter of imitation, and thereafter the acquisition of definite words comes swiftly with practice and increased control over the vocal apparatus. Some children are quicker at it, but the process is the same.

At two years of age a child should have several hundred words at his command and be gaining others constantly, at the rate of a thousand words a year. It all depends upon the conversation that he hears about him. He will learn bad and vulgar words as readily as good ones.

You will notice that at the age of two years the child is carefully constructing sentences. Help him about it, but do not press him—he will go fast enough. Sentences incorrectly framed should be tactfully corrected; but he will be learning far more by example than from precept. Very little is the language of children modified by their instruction in formal grammar.

A famous educator called my attention to the fact that a store of good adjectives and exclamations is a preventive of slang. Watching young people, I have tried to make out why some of the girls use so much "college slang," while others did not take it up at all. Two contrasting cases I have in mind, of girls who were classmates. One invariably used beautiful English with a delightful inflection and pronunciation. Her mother was well-read, widely informed, talked well in a gentle voice with cultured manner, read a great deal to her children, and brought the best books to their attention. The slangy girl with the loud voice had had no home example in these matters, and her training in the use of good English had been nil. That is the whole story.

The same thing applies in the acquisition of foreign languages. As I have said, this is the business of childhood. At the age of five, or even earlier, a child can begin to learn French, for example. A few words and sentences, with perfect pronunciation, can be acquired without the slightest difficulty. Nowadays one can have in the house the talking-machine records that give the foreign languages correctly, and the little children can pick them up with the greatest ease. You don't need a French governess, though a good one is a great help in this matter. And the use of the foreign tongue vastly increases one's facility with his own, giving him not only certainty in pronunciation, but an increased appreciation of shades of tone and meaning.

Again and again I have spoken of the importance of table-talk, discussion of matters of current interest, having the children present when worth while people are guests at the house. A home table habitually silent and dull turns out silent and dull children, and leaves them to pick up their vocabulary from the servants and the street.

Reading aloud in the home is of the utmost value in this connection. Let the children listen, and let them do some of the reading, even of interesting grown-up books. It gives them not only a larger scope of ideas, but self-confidence in the use of a rapidly growing vocabulary. The right use of the mother-tongue is a very valuable accomplishment. But it takes time and pains to acquire it. And it begins at the very beginning.

Japanese Trade on the Russo-Chinese Frontier.

As noted a few days ago (says the Japanese Chronicle to hand) the closing of the Russo-Chinese frontier at Pogranichnaya owing to hostilities between Russians in the neighbourhood of Ussuri has rendered it impossible to send goods to Vladivostok by the Chinese Eastern Railway, causing a panic among the exporters in the railway zone. According to the latest dispatch from Dairen, arrangements are now being to send goods by the South Manchuria Railway. It is expected that the proposal will be carried into effect from the 15th instant. At present consignments on the Chinese Eastern Railway have accumulated to the quantity of 300,000 tons, of which 270,000 tons represent Manchurian beans and the remainder timber. It is estimated that if the South Manchuria Railway can send from 2,200 to 2,500 tons a day from Changchun, the present accumulation can be cleared by the end of August.

SOME CURIOUS TAXES.

Strange Plans for Raising Revenue.

A few weeks ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted to the House of Commons the most gigantic Budget ever known. Like all his predecessors of the past seven hundred years, Mr. Bonar Law has had the assistance, public and private, uninvited yet so freely placed at a Chancellor's service on such occasions, of a host of volunteer financiers suffering from "the fever of fiscalty," each anxious to add his drop to fill the fiscal pitcher and make it overflow. The assistance has not always been absolutely disinterested. Times have changed, and the offers of the present day have probably been made without thought of recompense. Peel, however, has put it on record that the suggestions he received were often accompanied by a modest request for a large percentage of the amount obtained by the proposed tax in consideration of the novelty of the idea and the certain success of its operation.

The net of taxation is now so widely spread that few new and profitable sources of revenue can be suggested even by the most expert volunteer. In the old days he had a far greater chance. Many excellent suggestions were then laid before Chancellors of the Exchequer and were adopted by them. Others were regarded as so fantastic that they were brushed aside with scant ceremony. There is one of the latter, however, that has come into its own since the war began. The entertainments tax of the present day was anticipated over 150 years ago by the inventive genius who proposed that all places of public diversion, including playhouses, operas, masquerades, Banquets, Vauxhall, Sadler's Wells, and Astley's—the famous resorts of the fair and the fashionable of his day,—should be taxed. Another proposal was that the very statues in the gardens—and the lakes and the temples of those days were thick-set with statues of heathen gods and goddesses—should have a price put upon their heads. In addition to the suggestions of the volunteer financiers the Chancellor of the Exchequer has many finger-posts put up in past times to guide him on his fiscal path. Time was when taxes were put on the wickets attached to the seals that dangled from the fob of the beaver or hung on the girdles that encircled the waists of the belles. Those who owned clocks were also regarded as fit subjects for special taxation. The "guinea-pig" tax—the tax a householder had to pay for every person in his household who wore a pigtail and covered his hair with powder—had its day and passed away. So, too, had a tax on soap—the impost that gave Lord North his nickname of "Old Soapseeds," and a tax on salt. Gloves and mittens were once taxed, and so also were scores of other articles and the shops in which they were sold. A duty was at one time levied on bricks, but by some curious process suffered a change into a tax on publicans.

Undoubtedly the most comprehensive scheme of taxation ever devised was that which drew within the net all bachelors and everybody in whose house a birth, a death, or a marriage took place. On the burial of a duke the State drew £50,000; on that of a dame £40,000. The burial of a duke's first son cost the father £30,000; in the case of a peer of the lowest degree the pounds disappeared and only shillings were paid. To marry cost a duke £5,000, less than to be buried. The souls for the pottage in regard to births and marriages decended by so many pounds with each descent in rank. An archbishop paid at the same rate as a duke; a bishop was regarded as the equal of a baron. If he remained single a duke had to forfeit £12,116. The eldest son of a duke paid £5 less in similar circumstances. An heiress who declined to hang the matrimonial noose round her neck paid £1,000, but a simple gentleman was charged only £60. The rate for those of meaner estate was a shilling.

Even a tax on tombstones was once proposed as a tax that could meet with no objection. Sheridan, the actor member, replied that the only reason why the proposed tax could not be objected to was because those out of whose property it would be paid would know nothing of the matter, as they must be dead before the demand could be made; but then, after all, he added, who knew that it might not be rendered unpopular by being represented as a tax upon persons who, having paid the debt of nature, must prove that they had done so by having the receipt engraved upon their tombstones?

The match tax, the tax that Lowe, copying the example of the United States, proposed in 1871, and the tax that was so unpopular that it had to be abandoned, we have to bear now. But there are other taxes of olden days which we are little likely to see again imposed, however great the pressure for revenue may be. Among them are the window tax and the hearth tax. The latter, in ancient days known as the fumage or tax of smoke farthings, is mentioned in Domesday Book, and was in force long before the visit of the "chimney-men," as the assessors and collectors were termed, were looked upon as an invasion of the sacred home of the Englishmen: William the Third repealed it, the preamble of the Act abolishing it declaring that the step had been taken "in order to erect a lasting monument of their Majesties' goodness in every hearth in the kingdom." Eight years later, unfortunately, the monument on the hearth was obscured by the shadow of the taxgatherer at the window on the same errand. When the tax was in force people sought to evade it in every possible way, and even demolished their chimneys in order to obtain a reduction of the charge. The window tax was quite as unpopular, and was even more open to evasion. Windows were completely blocked when the time for the assessor's visit came round, and were opened again as soon as he had made his assessment. This procedure was met by a provision by which a penalty of 20s. was imposed for every window reopened without notice to the surveyor. Disputes frequently arose as to what was and what was not a window. "Window," according to the dictionary upon which the judges relied, was derived from "wind door," and signified any "aperture in a building by which light and air are introduced." A hole made for additional ventilation was held to be a "window" within the meaning of the Act, and so, too, was a hole through which coals were shot into a cellar. One appellant was assessed in respect of a cellar grating with iron bars to it, although so little was "introduced" that it was necessary to use a candle in order to see. In yet another case a man who, under the advice of a distinguished reformer, had placed in the wall of his house four perforated zinc plates with the object of ventilating his pantry was held to have opened four additional windows. The tax was repealed in 1861.

The Typhoon. Yesterday the signal indicating a typhoon to the west of the Colony was hoisted, but it was lowered shortly after nine o'clock this morning. The Observatory reports that the typhoon probably entered the coast to the south of Swatow last evening and that it is now filling up to the north-east of Hongkong.

Anonymous Journalism. The committee of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, at a meeting recently, passed a resolution expressing the opinion that, the present extent of the anonymous system in relation to the original work of professional journalists on the daily and weekly Press is injurious to their interest and repute, especially in view of the growth of signed articles by writers other than professional journalists. It was recommended that steps be taken, substantially to modify the system.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs A. L. Anderson and Co., in their weekly share circular, dated Shanghai, June 28, states:—Business during the week has consisted chiefly of "wash-out" purchases and sales for the settlement to take place on 28th instant. The chief features of interest are the rise in Shanghai Docks and Loan-Kung-Mow.

To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/7½; the Dollar rate being 72.575.

Debentures.—As is usual at the close of a half year there is a little more doing in these lines and prices while unchanged are firming. S. M. O. (1912) and (1913) 6 per cent fetched 86; and (1914) and (1915) 5½ per cent 76; Shanghai Land 6 per cent (1909) came to business at 94½, and (1902) 8 per cent at 85½ the 5½ per cent issue of (1910) being marketed at 80.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai were not quoted but shares offer at \$590.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are wanted at HK. \$325, and Unions could be placed at HK. \$380. North Chinas are still asked for at 125 and Yangtze at \$199, while buyers of Far Easterns have improved their offers to 21½.

Shipping.—Shells: A meeting was held in London on 20th instant capitalising the Company's Reserve Fund by the issue of three bonus shares for every five held and the price rose smartly to 140½. Shanghai Tugboat Ordinances are nominal at 22½ while a few "Preferences" are available at 40.

Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai, under the influence of rumour disseminated possibly for settlement purposes, improved from 108½ sellers to 112. New Engineering advanced from 17½ for several small sales up to 18½. Lands and Hotels.—Anglo-French are wanted at 77½ and Investments at 53½. The demand for Hotels at \$12 still obtains.

Cotton Mills.—Settlement arrangements mentioned above have made this a more active market. Ewos changed hands at 170 and are still looked for. Orientals sold at 51 and are wanted. Shanghai Cottons advanced from 127 to 130, but Kung-Yiks retired to 14. Yangtze spools have changed hands in some quantities between 8 and 8.10. Loan-Kung-Mow: A rehash of the story of the mill's proposed purchase advanced the price from 198 to 122½, but at close shares are offering at 120.

Industrials.—Langkats, after sales at 14, are nominal at that figure. Sumatras offer at 70.

Rubbers.—A few small transactions were made at bargain prices, but the situation is otherwise unchanged. Sangais: The annual meeting is advertised for 5th proximo; accounts not yet to hand.

Miscellaneous.—Only have improved to 10½ buyers. Constructions remain nominal at 68½. Gas are wanted at 21½, and Telephones offer at 76.



LACK OF APPETITE

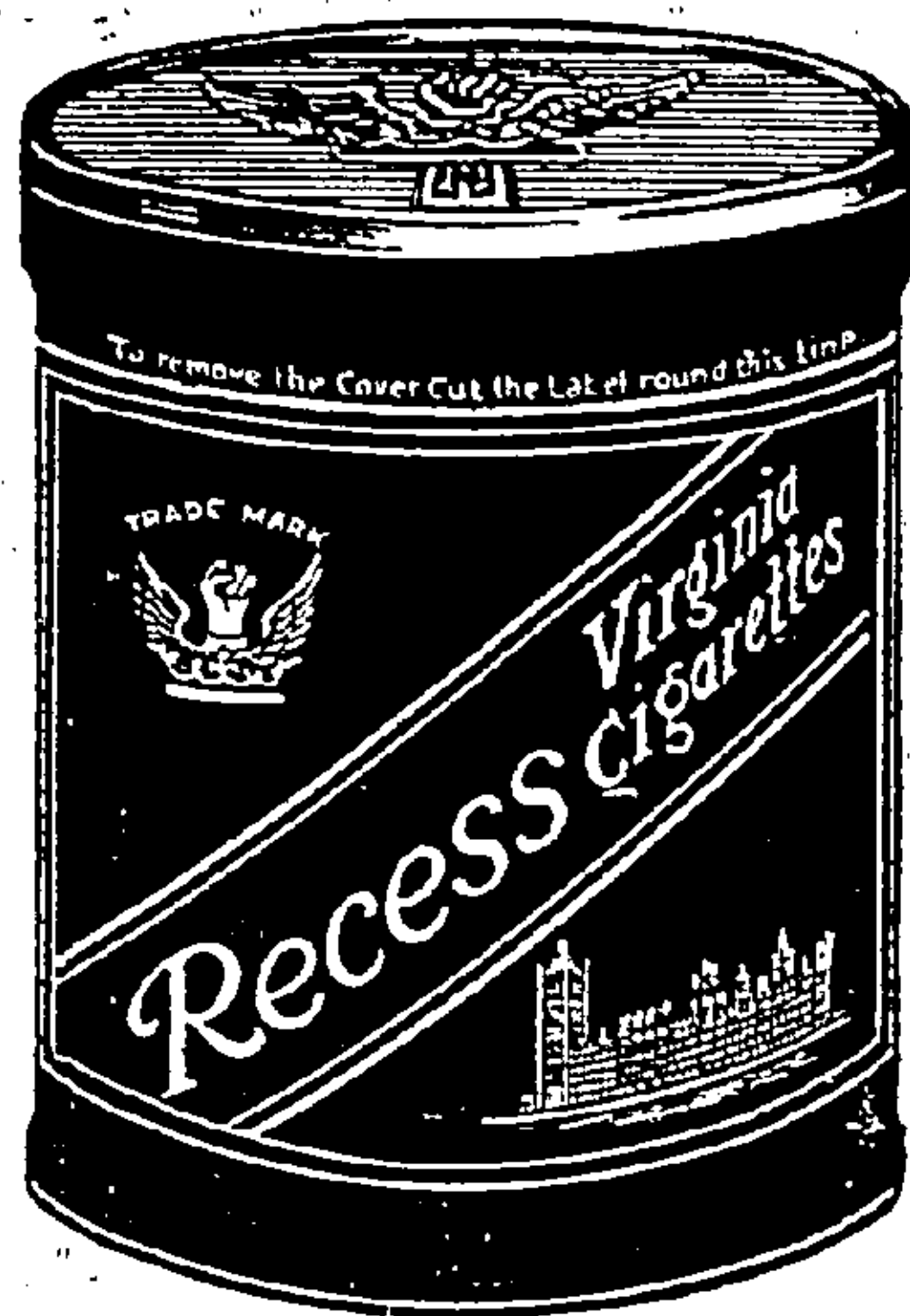
When you have no appetite, and even the sight of food is nauseating, you will have to build up your blood to get lasting relief. No amount of dieting, stimulating drugs or any treatment that overloads the blood will help you for any length of time.

You can, however, always build up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can be certain they will make the blood richer and purer with every dose. This healthy blood will help to make your stomach strong and well. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer lasting benefit to every sufferer from indigestion.

Send for the free diet booklet "What to Eat and How to Eat." A postal card will bring it. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or they will be sent, postpaid, 1 bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 98 Seewah Road, Shanghai.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to
sell by Public Auction

WEDNESDAY

the 3rd day of July, 1918, at
3 o'clock, in the afternoon
at his Sales Rooms, Luddell
Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situate South of Victoria Road
near Mount Davis Hongkong
and comprising all that the right
to a Crown Lease of the piece or
parcel of ground registered in the
Land Office as RURAL BUILD-
ING LOT No. 133 together with
the house erected thereon known
as "THE BLARNEY STONE."

Term 75 years. Estimated area
4,900 square feet. Crown Rent
\$12 per annum.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
MESSRS. DENNIS & BOWLEY
6 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

THURSDAY, the 4th July 1918,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 3 Godown of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon)

(For account of the concerned)

5 SAXON MOTOR CARS.

(2 seaters 4 cylinders, latest
model) all more or less damaged
in transit.

On view from Wednesday the
3rd July 1918.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquid-
ator of Messrs. Blackhead &
Company, F. H. Hohnke, F. J.
Schwarzkopf, E. H. Thiel and J.
E. Daniels in pursuance of an
Order of the Hongkong Govern-
ment to sell by Public Auction
at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

TUESDAY

the 13th day of August 1918,
at his Auction Rooms, in
Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan
Marine Lot No. 1 and known
as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of
95,800 square feet or thereabouts
and consists of level ground with
a sea wall in good condition on
the water front. On the property
stands a Soap Factory and
buildings in connection therewith
comprising two Godowns, one
with cooke quarters over, a
Manager's House, a Boiler and
Machine house an Iron Shed,
and a Tank.

The property is held for the
residue of a term of 99 years
from August 1899. The Crown
Rent is \$440 per annum.
Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be had from:—

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON.

1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 200 & 101.

Singapore's Mortality Statistics.

There were 331 deaths in Singa-
pore during the week ending June 8,
giving a mortality rate per mille
of 48.7. Convulsion claimed
48, material fever 58; dysentery
24; beri-beri 33; phthisis 40;
and pneumonia and fever 19 each.
Two deaths were due to plague.
One European, two Eurasians
and 264 Chinese died.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

THE BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

London, June 27.
The Labour Conference resolved by 1,704,000 to 951,000 to
dissolve the political trace.

London, June 27.
The *Morning Post* understands that the Imperial War Confer-
ence is unlikely to take action on the suggestion that it should deal
with Irish Home Rule. It is believed at Westminster that the
decision of the Labour Conference indicates freedom of action in the
constituencies rather than a new development in the Commons. It
is unlikely that the Labour Ministers will resign from the Govern-
ment.

London, June 27.
At the British Labour Conference, M. Branting advocated an
International Socialist Conference. He believed that it was still
possible to find Anglo-German Socialists who were prepared to
repudiate the system of domination for which Russianism was
fighting.
M. Krensky, who was received with cheering, and the singing
of "For he's a jolly good fellow", then spoke.

London, June 27.
The Labour Members of the Government met to-day to con-
sider their position in view of yesterday's resolution of the Labour
Conference terminating the party trace. In view of Mr. Henderson's
emphatic declaration that the Labour Executive would not desire
Labour Members to leave the Government, it is understood that the
Labour Ministers have decided not to resign from the Government,
at least for the present.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

London, June 28.
At a luncheon of the London Chamber of Commerce, at the
Canterbury Hotel, the Australian Premier, Mr. Hughes, said that
the Allies were facing the supreme crisis of the war, and the next few
weeks were pregnant with tremendous possibilities. German mili-
tary men fully recognised that they must either achieve a decisive
victory now or continue a hopeless struggle against daily increasing
odds. It would be foolish to underestimate the immediate danger but,
clearly, the enemy was becoming increasingly anxious. Baron Von
Kuehlmann's speech was a clear admission that the recent enemy
offensives had been but barren gains and that military success, if not
impossible, was farther off than ever, and, unless victory was gained
politically, Germany must prepare for a long war. The change of
tone was due to the realisation of America's great effort. The
Germans also knew that the Anglo-French armies were confidently
awaiting the next onslaught, while the much vaunted Austrian
offensive had spent itself, and any day might see the Austrian armies
in headlong rout and the civil population openly rebelling. Germany
had completely lost command of the air and the failure of sub-
marineism was increasingly obvious. Britain's command of the sea
was more complete than ever. Referring to the economic situation,
Mr. Hughes recalled that during his previous visit he
urged the need of Empire organisation and emphasised the
folly of Britain reverting to fiscal and economic methods on which
she had fatuously relied so long. We long for peace, but was
Britain any better prepared for peace than she was prepared for
war? But for the war, Germany would have destroyed our trade
by peaceful penetration and reduced us and most of our Allies to a
state of economic vassalage. The war revealed that our industrial
and commercial greatness was honeycombed by German influence
and control. Two things were necessary to enable us to hold our
own. The first was the ability to defend ourselves against our
enemies; and the second was the ability to produce wealth and de-
velop the economic resources of labour, land, and capital so as to pro-
vide a numerous and virile people. (Applause). Any policy ignoring
the intimate relationship between national safety and economic well-
fare was doomed sooner or later to destroy the nation adopting it.
Hitherto, however, Britain had treated these two essentials as
separate entities. A country's economic safety and development
rested upon an organisation covering every part of the national and
economic spheres. Germany's progress under such a policy had
been phenomenal. Germany was, to-day, preparing for peace as
she did for war. Germany was the best organised nation. Britain's
policy, except navally, was a policy of laissez faire. Nevertheless,
we were superior to Germany in initiative and resource.

Was Britain organised for peace? That was the great
question now, unless Britain was to sink into a third rate
nation after the war. He was glad to know that since he was last
there something had been done to organise the industries and pre-
pare for peace. He was not criticising what had been done, for he
knew the difficulties, but not enough had been done. He emphasised
the danger in which British commerce and industry will stand after
the war, unless we are at least as well organised as other countries.
Reconstruction after the war might be a mighty complex task.
There would be the colossal demobilisation of many millions of men
and women, and the unemployment of labour and capital would create
a crisis shaking the national fabric to its foundations, unless there
was effective organisation. Something had been done and more was
being done in order to ensure sufficiency of food and raw materials,
but hitherto, no definite general policy, fiscal or economic, had been
declared. No national organisation had been established, and no
machinery created to deal with the many inevitable problems. This
ought to be done without delay. (Cheers). It would be too late to
do it after the war, when confusion would reign supreme.

Mr. Hughes proceeded to castigate the credulous section who
still considered that a departure from the policy of the "Open Door"
would end in national disaster, despite the sinister object lessons of
the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest Treaties. He contrasted the
sickening folly of these doctrinaires, visionaries and agents of
Germany, with the robust truth of the German, Emil Zimmermann.
Zimmermann had showed that British short-sightedness was respon-
sible for the rise of Germany and that the economic position arising
from British policy was responsible for the war. Zimmermann said
"The secret of success lies, apart from organising and training of
our working class, in the fact that England and other countries,
which were great producers of raw materials, had granted us the
open door and allowed us to draw upon their vast resources of raw
materials. If this permission is withdrawn we shall be at one stroke
once more the Germany of 1880." British raw materials were the
basis of German industry. Germany would never have risen to
commercial eminence without Anglo-Saxon cotton, wool and
copper. The so-called Britons, who favoured the open door policy,
were mostly the very men whose counsel brought Britain and the
Empire to the brink of destruction in 1914 by their failure to recog-
nise the German menace. (Cheers).

After urging an incessant and most vigorous war against the
profiteers who, consciously and unconsciously, were the agents of
Germany, Mr. Hughes concluded by saying that effective action by
the Dominions must await the formation of a clear and definite
economic policy by Britain, which should be declared without delay.

RAID ON PARIS.

London, June 27.
A French official message states that several groups of enemy
aeroplane attacked Paris at 11 o'clock in the evening. They met
with a most furious barrage. A number of bombs were dropped.
The "All clear" was sounded at 12.35 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Week Ending Monday, July 8th.

MONDAY JULY 1st	"JUDEX?" Episodes 2 & 3
TUESDAY & WED.	"A PAIR of BRACES," etc.
THURSDAY FRIDAY & SATURDAY	"THE SEVEN PEARLS" Episode 7 & 8
SUNDAY & MONDAY.	"JUDEX?" Episodes 4 & 5

POST OFFICE.

Found in the Public Hall of the G.P.O.
one pair of Damascus tangles and one
lady's umbrella. Owners should apply
for return of same to inquiry office G.P.O.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abdulla, Ahwas or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.
This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Bologna in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India, at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is
fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration
of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.
The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, Tokyo, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addresses of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Force), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Beirut, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara,
Bagdad, Basra, Buss City, Yaso, Erit,
Kasertyah, Qalat Salih, Suk-ah-Shaykh
and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that place-goods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee and
not for sale, cannot be sent to these
offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Moham-
meh by the letter post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation."

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow and Formosa via Keelung—2nd
July, 8 a.m.
Amoy—2nd July, 9 a.m.
Chefoo and Tientsin—2nd July, 11 a.m.
Hobow and Pakhoi—2nd July, 11 a.m.
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—2nd
July, 11 a.m.
Belgon—2nd July, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—2nd July,
1 p.m.
Sundarav—2nd July, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—2nd July,
5 p.m.
Hobow & Haiphong—2nd July, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 4th July.

Shanghai and North China—4th July,
2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5th June.

Japan via Kobe—5th July, 11 a.m.
SATURDAY, 6th June.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States,
Central and South America
and Europe via Seattle—6th
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

Tientsin—6th July, 5 p.m.
TUESDAY, 8th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—9th July,
1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden,
Egypt and Europe via Suez—
10th July. Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 12th July.

Philippine Islands—12th July 2 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

From 1st July to 7th July.

Day of Month	Day of Week	High Water Hong Kong Time.	Low Water Hong Kong Time.	Day of Month	Day of Week	High Water Hong Kong Time.	Low Water Hong Kong Time.
Mon.	1	3	1.15	Mon.	7	3	1.15
Tues.	2	3	1.15	Tues.	8	3	1.15
Wed.	3	3	1.15	Wed.	9	3	1.15
Thurs.	4	3	1.15	Thurs.	10	3	1.15
Fri.	5	3	1.15	Fri.	11	3	1.15
Sat.	6	3	1.15	Sat.	12	3	1.15

m morning. a afternoon.

JAPAN'S CABLE SERVICE.

Enormous Increase in Messages.

An official announcement issued
by the Department of Communi-
cations says that since the outbreak
of the war there has been a steady
increase in the number of foreign
telegrams sent from and received in
Japan. According to latest
investigations, the total number
for last year was 1,271,696, show-
ing an increase of 23 per cent.
over the preceding year. Of
that number 445,169 represented
telegrams exchanged with
China, 193,798 with the United
States, 113,418 with India, and
109,843 with Great Britain.
Compared with the preceding
year, these figures show an in-
crease of 39 per cent. in American
telegrams, 26 per cent. in Chinese,
and of 23 per cent. in Indian.
Japan's telegraphic relations are
most intimate with the United
States, China, and India, as has
been the case in the past, followed
by Canada and Hongkong. The
number of telegrams exchanged
with South America in 1916 was
only 3,095, but in 1917 the num-
ber increased to no less than 8,404,
or an increase of 171 per cent.
Last year's telegrams exchanged
with Central America and the
West Indies numbered 987 and
with Egypt 5,287, showing an
increase of 168 and 84 per cent.
over the preceding year respec-
tively. From 22,000 to 37,000
telegrams are yearly exchanged
each with the Straits Settlements,
the Dutch East Indies, Australia,
and the Philippines. The report
concludes:—"It is satisfactory to
note that there has been a growing
increase in the number of
telegrams exchanged with places
in the South Seas."—*Japan
Chronicle.*

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